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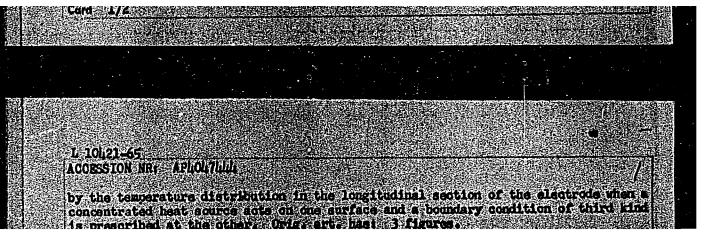
Some results of the studies of the temperature fields of gas turbine rotors. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; energ. 7 no.5:59-64 My '64. (MIRA 17:7)

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Determining the shape, size of the molten welding pool, and the mobile temperature field by means of combined electric models. Avtom. svar. 17 no.6:19-23 Je '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerev morskogo flota.



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KOZDOBA, L. A.; KNYAZEV, L. V.

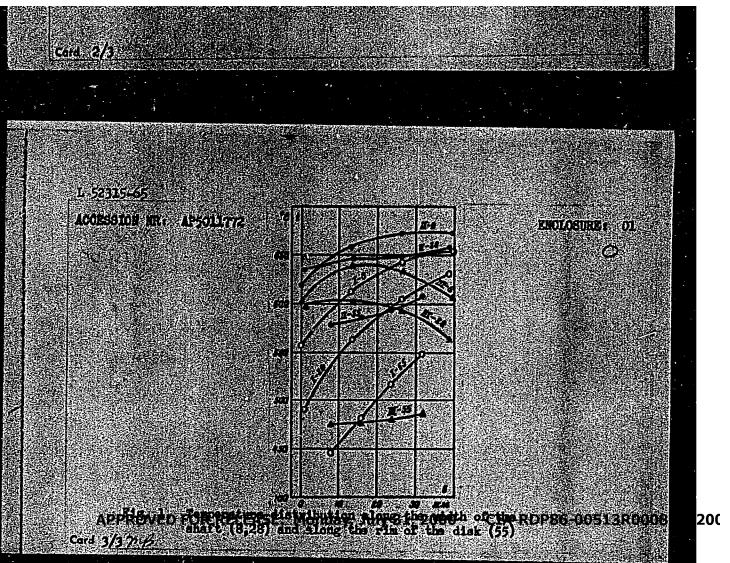
"Combined electric net models for solution of two- and three-dimensional unsteady heat-conduction problems."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Mass Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Odessa Inst of Naval Engineering.

ACCESSION MR: APPOINTS

It was taken that at the edge, The computed temperature distribution along the width of the shart (8 2B) and along the rim of the disk (55) are shown in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure, Surveil is for the case without a deflector and with the boundary temperature at 800 and 6005, and for the air temperature of 800 only one of the same boundary temperatures but with a deflector, Chrys 314 on the same boundary temperatures but with a deflector, Chrys 314 on the same boundary temperatures but with a deflector, Chrys 314 on the same boundary temperatures of ACC and 5500.



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Temperature field of a body, bounded by control surfaces, under the action of an instantaneous annular heat source. Inzh.-fiz. zhur. 8 no.1:82-86 Ja 165. (MIRA 18:3)

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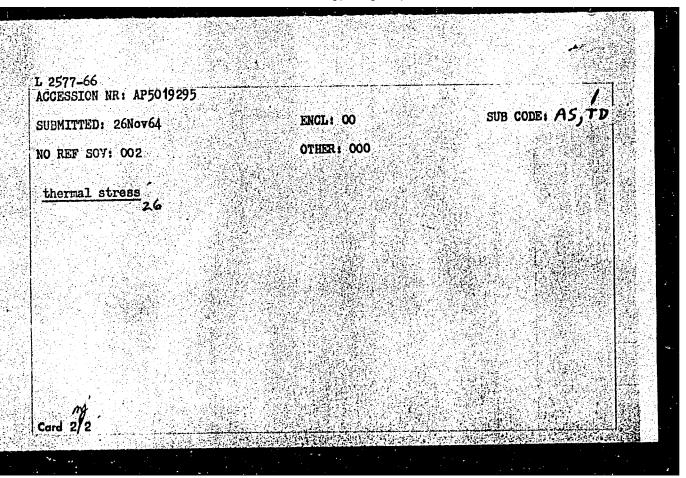
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Use of three-dimensional composite analog computers in the study of the temperature fields of a gas turbine rotor. Teploenergetika 12 no.5:36-40 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flots.

EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) ACCESSION NR: AP5019295 UR/0143/65/000/007/0106/0109 536.403.2 AUTHOR: Kozdoba, L. A. (Doctor of technical sciences); Makhnenko, V. I. (Candidate of technical sciences) TITLE: Investigation of the effect of critical thickness in locally heated shells SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 7, 1965, 106-109 TOPIC TAGS: heat conduction, heat transfer ABSTRACT: A shell (or sheet) locally heated on one side and uniformly cooled on the other is theoretically considered. A lowest maximum temperature has been observed with certain "critical" thickness of the shell. Formulas for this maximum temperature depending on the heated spot geometry and some other factors are developed. Curves for the critical thickness depending on ∞/λ and Bi = $\alpha r_1/\lambda$ (where r_1 is the inside radius of the shell) are presented. The latter curve was constructed according to the data obtained from an electric simulator. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 formulas. ASSOCIATION: Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota (Odessa Marine-Engineer

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825720



ACC NR: AP6032583 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0143/66/000/009/0064/0072

AUTHOR: Kozdoba, L. A. (Doctor of technical sciences)

ORG: Odessa Institute of Naval Engineers (Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota)

TITLE: Use of of the EI-12 electronic integrator for determining the nonstationary three-dimensional temperature field of a gas turbine rotor

SOURCE: IVUZ. Energetika, no. 9, 1966, 64-72

TOPIC TAGS: digital integrator, gas turbine engine, turbine rotor, temperature distribution, electronic simulation

ABSTRACT: Although the EI-12 integrator is designed for solving stationary problems,

ABSTRACT: Although the E1-12 integrator is designed for solving stationary problems, resistance networks may be used to convert the unit for application to nonstationary problems. Work has been in progress in the electrical simulation laboratory of the Naval Engineering Institute since 1962 on developing methods for studying three-dimensional nonstationary temperature fields in gas turbine rotors using integrators of the EI-12 type. The author describes a resistor network attachment for the EI-12 developed at the Leningrad Metal Plant for determining the temperature field of the rotor in the GT-100-750 turboprop engine under transient conditions. The unit consists of an auxiliary panel of variable resistance boxes with a range from 0 to 100,000 Ω by tenths of an ohm. Some of the problems pertaining to investigations of fields in gas turbine

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UDC: 536.12+621.438

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ACC NR: AT7000386

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SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0142/0451

AUTHOR: Kozdova, L. A.; Knyazev, L. V.

ORG: Odessa Naval Engineering Institute (Odesskiy institut inzhenerov morskogo flota)

TITIE: Combined electrical models for solution of two- and three-dimensional problems in unsteady state heat conductivity

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos, t. 6: Metody rascheta i modelirovaniya protsessov teplo- i massochmena (Heat and mass transfer, v. 6: Methods of calculating and modeling heat and mass transfer processes). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1966, 442-451

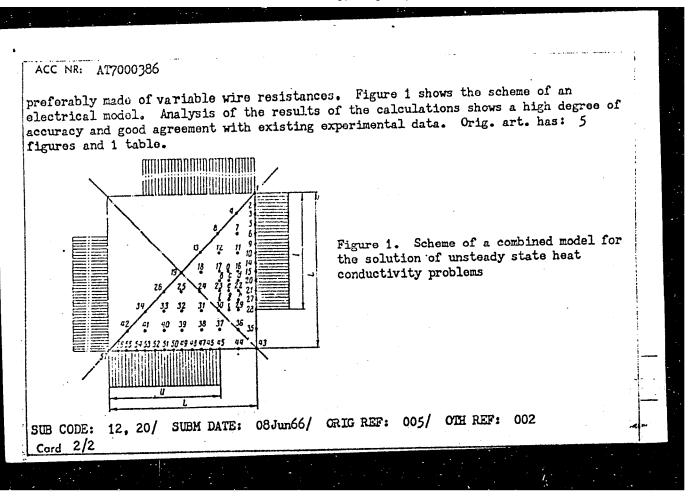
TOPIC TAGS: heat conductivity, model theory, electronic simulation

ABSTRACT: Successful use has been made of the method of electrical modelling on chmic resistance grid circuits for solution of the differential equation for unsteady state

 $\frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \left(\lambda_{xi} \frac{\partial T}{\partial x_i} \right) - (c \rho) \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \pm \omega = 0$

with boundary conditions of the I-IV type (Dirichlet and Neumann problems, and the mixed problem), as well as for solution of a system of differential equations of heat and mass transfer under given boundary conditions. For solution of the problem of non-linear equations, with variable coefficients and sources (sinks) of heat, use is

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825720

ACC NR: AP7002919 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/66/011/006/0809/0331	
AUTHOR: Kozdova, L. A.	
ORG: Fleet Engineers Institute, Odessa (Institut inzhenerov morskogo flota)	
TITLE: Use of Electric Models to Solve Heat-Mass-Transfer Problems	
SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 6, 1966, 809-831	
TOPIC TAGS: linear programming, computer technique, heat transfer rate, analog system, heat conductivity ABSTRACT: Soviet and non-Soviet works published since the 1962-65 period and some earlier publications on electric modeling of heat and mass transfer problems are reviewed. The relatively recent and most promising types of models and methods of solution are discussed in some detail, and thus failures, shortcomings, and successes are noted. The first three Soviet books published in 1964, on problems of electric modeling of heat transfer arc mentioned, viz., monographs by M.P. Kuz'min, and L. A. Kozdoba, and a collection of works under the editorial	
direction of K. P. Seleznev, A. I. Taranin, and V. G. Tyryshkin. Factors contributing to the successful development of the ETA (Electro Thermal Analogy) method and information related to its development are presented. The following trends in the use of computing techniques are	-
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listed: 1) the development and use of solution methods for non-linear heat-mass transfer problems; 2) the verification by analog models of analytical solution methods and programs for the ETsVN; 3) by computer solutions of reciprocal and inverse heat-conductivity problems; 4) broadening the scope of combination-type and hybrid models; 5) analog models are more widely used than the ETsVN to solve problems of both steady and non-steady heat conductivity because, with lesser assumptions, more complicated problems are solved by analog models; 6) to solve non-linear problems under the most general conditions, the models operating according to the Libmann's/Liebmann's/, L. A. Vulis' and A. T. Luk'yanov's static integrators are the most promising.

[BP]

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 266/ OTH REF: 207

Card 2/2

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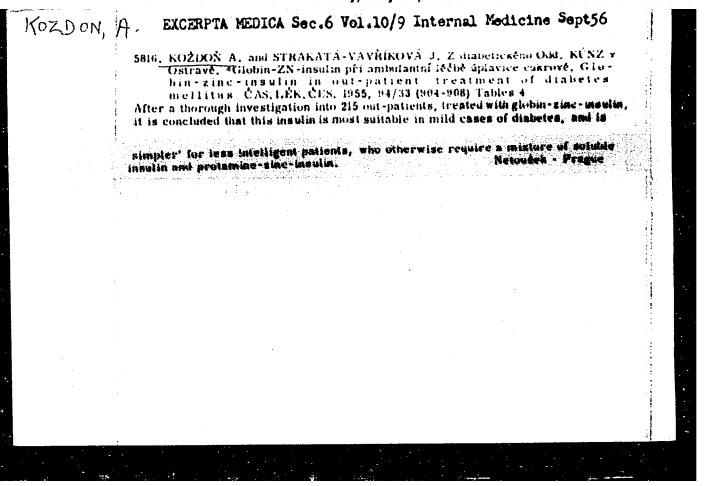
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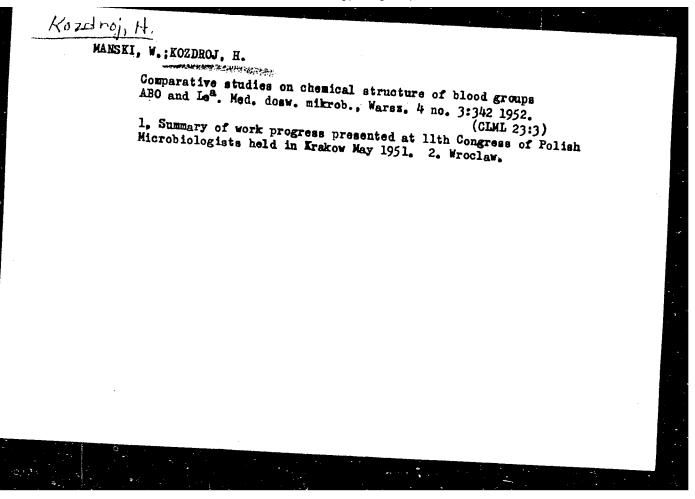
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(BLOOD GROUPS.

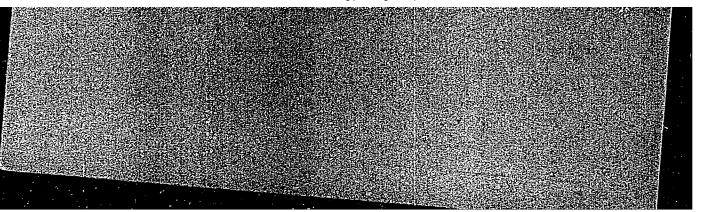
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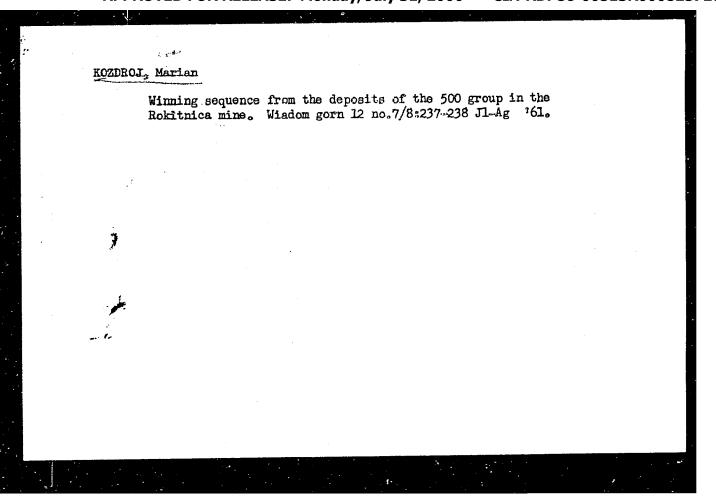
Determination of the indexes of fire hazards in collieries. Przegl gorn 18 no.12:709-712 D '62.

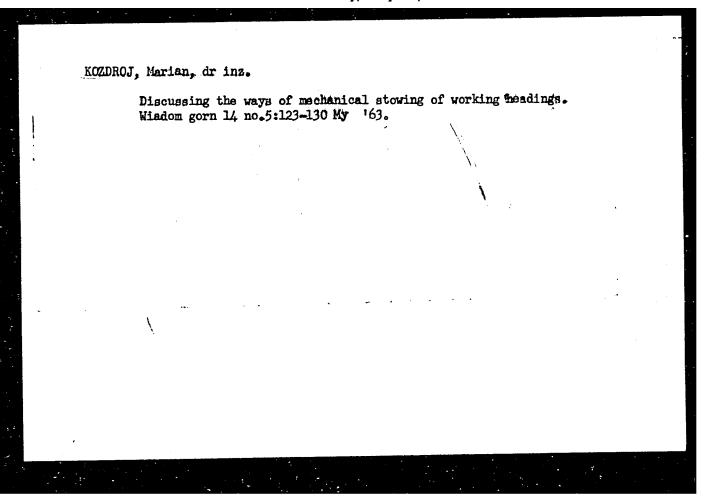
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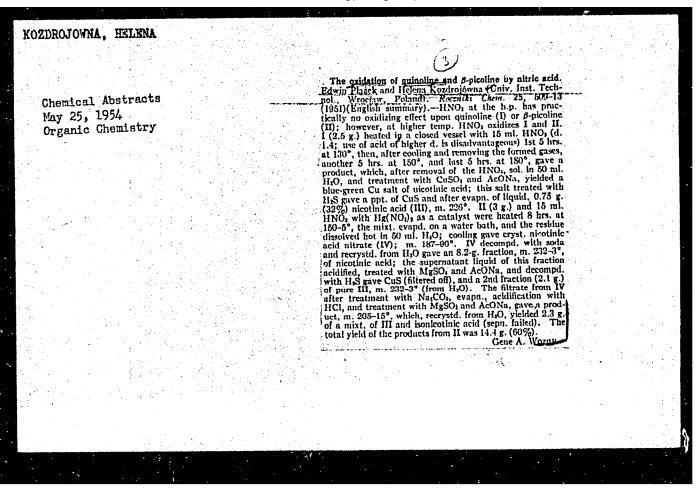


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KRUPENNIKOV, G.A.; KOZEL, A.M., ingh.; FILATOV, N.A., ingh.

Approximative calcuation of loads on supports of shaft mouths. [Trudy]

VNIMI no.45:304-218 *62. (MIRA 16:4)

(Rock pressure) (Mine timbering)

Nature of rock pressure in horizontal workings and planning supports for shaft bottoms. [Trudy] VNIMI no.45:219-229 '62. (MIHA 16:4) (Rock pressure) (Mine timbering)

Evaluation of tangential forces on the outside surface of a solid concrete ring support and selection of the thickness of the support for given uneven loads. Trudy VNIMI no.46:143-159-162.

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(Mine timbering)

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Bearing pressure as a factor affecting shafts and shaft bottoms. Trudy VNIMI no.46:166-194 162.

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AUTHORS: Bakhrakh, L. E., Kozel', I. Sh.

TITLE: The Problem of Focussing of a Hollow Cylindrical Electron Beam in a Longitudinal Magnetic Field (K voprosu o fokusirovke pologo tsilindricheskogo elektronnogo potoka v prodol'nom magnitnom pole)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i Elektronika, 1958, Vol 3, Nr 6, pp 819-825 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to investigate the problem of focussing of a hollow cylindrical electron beam in the absence of an axial conductor inside the beam. The problem is analysed under the following assumptions: (1) The magnetic field is axially symmetrical and its longitudinal component is independent of the radial distance; (2) The wavelength of the axial change of the surface of the electron beam is large in comparison with its diameter. The radial motion of the electrons can be described by the following differential equation (Refs.2 and 4):

$$\frac{d^2r}{dt^2} + r\left(\frac{\eta B}{2}\right)^2 - r\left(\frac{\eta B_c}{2} \frac{r_c^2}{r^2}\right)^2 = \frac{\eta^{1/2}I}{2\sqrt{2} \eta \epsilon_0 U^{1/2}r} , \quad (1)$$

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The Problem of Focussing of a Hollow Cylindrical Electron Beam in a Longitudinal Magnetic Field

where ε_0 is the permittivity of free space, B_c and B are the magnetic inductions at the cathode and at a given point of the system, respectively, r_c is the radius characterising the position of an electron at the cathode, η is the ratio of the electron charge to its mass and I and U are the current and voltage of the beam. If $r = r_m(1+\delta)$, where $\delta \ll 1$, and r_m is the so-called equivalent radius, Eq.(1) can be written in the form of Eq.(2), where the various parameters are defined by Eqs.(3). The solution of the equation is in the form of Eq.(4). By finding the two integration constants of Eq.(4), the solution can be written in the form of Eq.(5). This can be used to define the "wavyness" of the external boundary of the beam, δ_{makc}^e , and that of the internal boundary, δ_{makc}^i . The

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The Problem of Focussing of a Hollow Cylindrical Electron Beam in a Longitudinal Magnetic Field

investigation of the formula for δ^e and δ^i shows that it is impossible to reduce the "wavyness" to zero simultaneously at both the boundaries; this effect is illustrated in Figs.1 and 2. If the magnetic field is given by:

 $B = B_0 \cos x \qquad , \tag{7}$

where $x = \frac{2\pi}{p} z = \omega t$, where p is the period of the

focussing system and z is the axial component, Eq.(1) can be written in the form of Eq.(8), from which δ can be expressed in terms of Eq.(9); the various symbols of Eq.(9) are defined by Eqs.(10), (11), (12) and (13). The solution of Eq.(9) is in the form of Eq.(14), where $B_a=B_o\cos x_a$ is the value of the magnetic induction at the anode. The "wavyness" of the external boundary δ^e and the internal boundary δ^1 is determined for the case of $B_{a=0}$; the resulting formulae are shown on p 823; graphically δ^1 as a function of κ is represented in Fig.3. If it is assumed that $\kappa=1$, the "wavyness" of the external and internal

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The Problem of Focussing of a Hollow Cylindrical Electron Beam in a Longitudinal Magnetic Field

boundaries can be expressed by Eqs.(17) and (18) respectively; the equations are plotted in Fig.4, where Curve 1 corresponds to the "wavyness" of the internal boundary while the remaining curves represent the "wavyness" of the external boundary for various values of β . There are 4 figures and 5 references, of which 4 are English and 1 German.

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1957.

1. Electron beams - Focusing 2. Magnetic field - Applications Card 4/4

88696

S/058/60/000/010/005/014 A001/A001

26.2322 Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, 1960, No. 10, p. 309, # 27424

AUTHOR: Kozel', I.Sh.

TITLE: On Focusing the Hollow Cylindric Electron Beam in a Periodic Mag-

netic Field

PERIODICAL: Tr. Konferentsii po elektronike SVCh, 1957, Moscow-Leningrad, Gosen-

ergoizdat, 1959, pp. 90 - 94

TEXT: The author presents a theory of focusing the hollow cylindric electron beam in a periodic magnetic field. The magnetic field is assumed to be axial-symmetric one, and the wavelength of axial non-homogeneity of the beam surface is large in comparison with its thickness. The state of the boundary of the electron beam the author characterizes by the so-called undulation, $(r_{\text{max}}-r_{\text{m}})/r_{\text{m}}$, where r_{m} is averaged equilibrium radius and r_{max} is maximum deviation of an electron from the system axis. An expression for the undulation of the inner boundary of the beam has been derived. Expressions for undulation are simplified for the case when the electron beam enters the focusing system without a radial velocity

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On Focusing the Hollow Cylindric Electron Beam in a Periodic Magnetic Field

and the periodic magnetic field passes through zero at the entrance of the system. It is shown that minima of undulation for the outer and inner boundaries of the beam are attained at different degrees of screening the cathode from the magnetic field. Graphs of relations of both undulations with the magnetic field parameters are plotted for the case of cathode screening corresponding to the undulation minimum of the inner boundary; they are plotted for various values of space charge parameters. It follows from the graphs that in order to secure the prescribed degree of undulation, the perveance of the beam should be lower and the voltage of the beam higher than some quite definite values. It means that periodic magnetic focusing can be successfully applied only for hollow electron beams with a limited perveance; it follows further, that variations of the beam voltage in wide limits are possible within the range of prescribed undulation of the hollow beam boundaries and restrictions in the perveance value connected with this.

G.N. Shvedov

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

S/194/62/000/004/083/105 D271/D308

AUTHORS:

Golubkov, P. V., Bakhrakh, L. E., Kozel', I. Sh.,

Kozlov, I. G. and Medoks, V. G.

TITLE:

Study of certain properties of electron streams

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 4, 1962, abstract 4zh106 (Uch. zap. Saratovsk.

un-t, 1960, 69, 41-56)

TEXT: Results are reported of a theoretical and experimental study of the structure of long electron streams, of diverse configuration, flowing in focussing fields. Ripple factors of the inner and outer surface of a hollow cylindrical electron stream, focussed by a permanent or periodic magnetic field, are computed and plotted. The possibility of holding ripples between definite limits, while voltage varies in a wide range, is shown. Formulas and graphs are obtained for the rippling of inner and outer surfaces of a hollow electron beam with centering electrostatic focussing. It is shown that the ripple amplitude is determined by the ratio of the inner

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S/194/62/000/004/083/105 D271/D308

Study of certain ..

and outer radii of the beam. Effects of space charge are taken into account. Current density distribution in the cross-section of the beam and the rippling of its surfaces were experimentally investigated. A special adjustable collector system was used in this investigation. Density distribution curves were plotted point-by-point and displayed on an oscilloscope as well. Ribbon beam and hollow cylindrical beam were studied in a longitudinal magnetic field. Velocity distribution of electrons in electron beams was experimentally investigated. Cylindrical condenser was used as velocity analyzed in the beam, in a wide range of accelerating voltages and with various residual gas pressures. It is pointed out that the velocity distribution curve has two maxima, and possible explanations are discussed. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 2/2

KOZESNIK, Jaroslav, akademik

Stochastic theory of biological and economic configurations. Acta techn Cz 9 no.5:395-413 164.

1. Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 1 . Stare Mesto, Narodni trida 3. Submitted on April 26, 1964.

KOZESNIK, Jaroslav, akademik Probability of the extinction of continuous cultivation. Kybernetika 1 no.1:12-27 '65. 1. Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 1, Narodni 3. Submitted July 14, 1964.

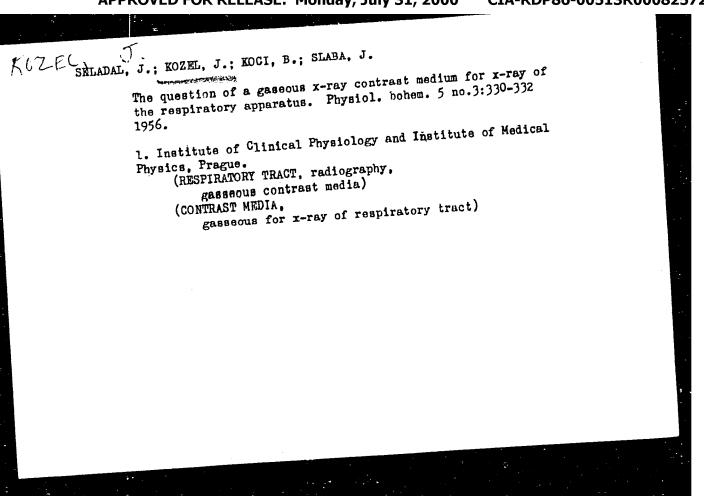
SKLADAL, J.; KOZEL, J.; KOCI, B.; SLABA, J.; Za technicke spoluprace E. Braunove a A. Resia.

Experiences with a fluid contrast medium for roentgenographic picture of the respiratory tract. Cesk. fysiol. 5 no.2:246-249 23 June 56.

1. Ustav klinicke fysiologie LF KU, Ustav lekarske vysiky LF KU, Praha. Demonstrovano na Sjezdu cs. fysiologu, farmakologu a biochemiku dne 19. rijna 1954 v Praze. (RESPIRATORY TRACT, radiography,

contrast media, fluid (Cz)) (CONTRAST MEDIA,

in respiratory tract radiography (Cz))



Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category : Forestry. Biology and Typology of the

Forest.

K

Abs Jour : RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24691

Author : Kozel, J.

Inst

Title : Ameliorating Effect of the Red Elder.

Orig Pub : Lesn. prace, 1957, 36, No. 6, 252-257

Abstract : By a comparative analysis of soil specimens,

taken from under the bushes of the red elder in Krzhivoklatskiy Kray (Czechia), from the forest glade and from under the spruce, a high soil-improvement effect of this species was established. A considerable decrease of soil acidity, an increase of the contents of humus, nitrates, easily accessible nutrient substan-

Card : 1/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825720

Country CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Category Forestry. Biology and Typology of the :

Forest.

K

Abs Jour RZhBiol., No 6, 1959, No 24691

Author 8 Inst : Title

Orig Pub

Abstract

ces, particularly in the upper 20-cm soil layer, were observed. To grow the elder successfully, young plants or old offshoots were used. Sowing stratifying seeds produced less successful ful results; the application of non-stratified seeds and grafts proved to be unsuccessful. -

M. K. Bush

Jard

: 2/2

5

NASZ, Sandorne; KOZEL, József

Some experience in re-examining norms in the Budapest Canning Factory. Munka szemle 5 no.9:11-15 S '61.

UHMANN, Jan; KOZEL, Josef

Physical properties of rocks in the Nova Vieska-1 key borehole.
Prace Ust naft 22 no.99:81-37 '64.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and

T-2

Pathological). Metabolism. Notrogen Metabolism.

Abs Jour

: Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74454

Author

: Liebster, J.; Babicky, A., Kozel, J., Liss, E., Sydow, G.

Inst

: -

Title :

Preparation of Proteins of Labeled I131.

Orig Pub

: Folia biol. (Ceskosl.), 1957, 3, No 3, 183-189

Abstract

: A method has been developed labeling proteins (P) with Il31 which provides the possibility of sharply increasing their radioactivity and also using a diluted solution of I. With the purpose of increasing the concentration of the labeled P, it is necessary to use purified P by subjecting them to dialysis against a 0.9% solution of NaCl, before iodizing. The addition of a small quantity of H₂O₂ permit almost the complete utilization of I. The best method to remove uncombined I and salts is by dialysis against a 0.9% solution of NaCl. -- Yu.N. Kremer.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000825720

KOZEL, JCOUNTRY . CZECHOSLOVAKIA В : General Biology. CATEGORI Physical and Chemical Biology. 1959, 110.18980 : RZhBiol., No. 5, ABS . JOUR. : Liebster, Jindrich; Babicky, Arnost; Kozel, AUTHOR II.371. : The Preparation of 1131 Labeled Proteins . TITLE : Ceskosl. biol., 1957, 6, No 3, 227-231 ORIG. PUB. : An improved method of icdizing proteins by ABSTRACT labeled 1131 has been proposed which gives stable and reproduceable results. A high yield (up to 90 percent) depends upon the protein's purity, the quantity of iodide, which has been oxidized to iodine, and on the small quantity of hydrogen peroxide added to the lodized solution. With a minimum quantity of the substrate, protein preparations were obtained which contained iodine in such amounts as not to change 1/2 Jaraslov; Liss, Eberhard; Sydow, Guenther. CARD: 5

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825720

COUNTRY CATEGORY : CZECHOSLOVAKIA

В

ABS. JOUR.

RZhBiol., No. 1959, No.

AUTHOR

INST.

TITLE

:

ORIG. PUB.

ABSTRACT

: either the protein structure nor consequently its antigen properties. -- V. A. Dorfman

Card:

2/2

LIEBSTER, J.; KOPOLDOVA, J.; KOZEL, J.; DOBIASOVA, M.

Preparation of compounds nonspecifically marked with C¹⁴ by means of biosynthesis. I.Apparatus for biosynthesis and preparation of nonspecifically marked Carbohydrates. Coll Cz chem 26 no.6:1582-1590 Je ¹61.

1. Biologisches Institut der Tschechoslowakischen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Prag.

(Tracers(Biology)) (Carbohydrates)

LIEBSTER, J.; KOPOLDOVA, J.; DOBIASOVA, M.; KOZEL, J.

Preparation of C¹⁴-tagged compounds by means of biosynthesis. II. Isolation of C¹⁴-tagged photosynthesis products from the algae Chlorella vulgaris. Coll Cz chem 26 no.6:1694-1699 Je '61.

1. Biologisches Institut, Tschechoslowakische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Frag.

(Tracers(Biology)) (Algae) (Photosynthesis)

VERES, K.; KOZEL, J.; FROCHAZKA, Z.

On the bound form of ascorbic acid. Pt. 19. Coll Cz Chem 28 no.3:750-752 Mr *63.

1. Biological Institute, Gzechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, and Institute of Organic Chemistry and Biochemistry, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KOMEL, Josef, inz.

Effect of methyl alcohol in the foring circulation on the change of potentials of self-polarization. Gool pruzkum 6 no.12:374-375 D 165.

1. Institute of Applied Geophysics, Brno.

KOZEL, Jaroslav, inz. Cac.

Problems of the effectiveness of investments in the water resources management. Vodni hosp 14 no.7:277-278 *64

1. Research Institute of Water Resources Management, Prague

KOZEL, Jaroslav, inz., Sc.C.; REINHARDT, Vladimir, dr.

Desalinization of water. Vodni hosp 12 no.12:477-479 D

1. Vyzkumny ustav vodohospodarsky, Praha-Podbaba.

Laboratory measurement of specific resistances of rocks.

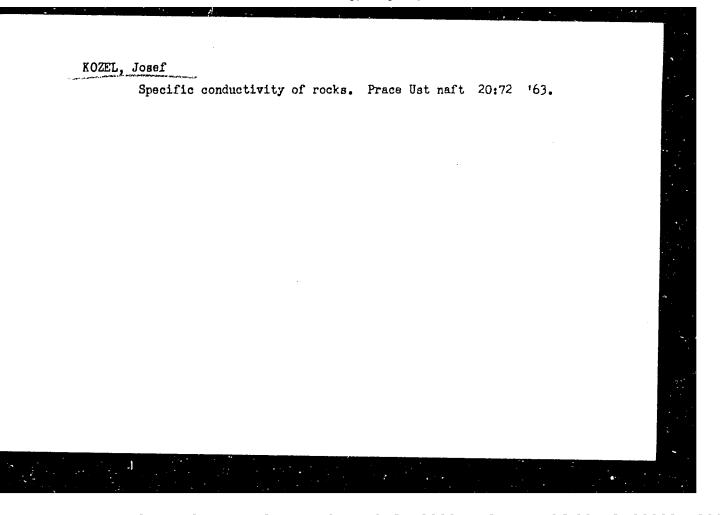
Geol pruzkum 5 no.4:107-109 Ap '63.

1. Ustav usite geofysiky, Brno.

KOZEL, Josef, inz.

Adsorbing diffusion potentials and their place in the system of natural potentials. Geol pruzkum 6 no.9:266-206

1. Institute of Applied Geophysics, Brno.

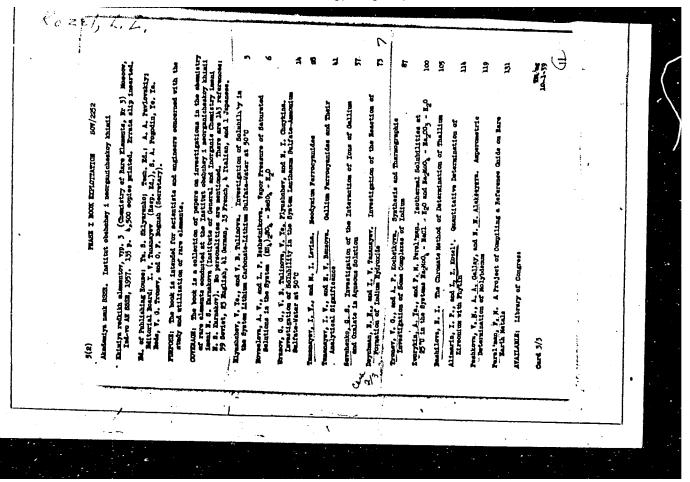


ZVEREV, M.S.; SHARONOV, V.V., prof.; MAGNITSKIY, V.A., prof.; SHRUTKA, Guntram [Schrutka, Guntram], prof.; YURI, Garol'd [Urey, Harold C.], laureat Nobelevskoy premii (SShA); KOPAL, Zdenek, prof.; KOZEL, Karol, prof.; ROSH, Zhan [Rosch, J.]

Twentv-two answers to three questions. Nauka i zhizn' 28 no.3:23,25, 29, 30-32 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Chlen-korresspondent AN SSSR (for Zverev). 2. Direktor astronomicheskoy observatorii Leningradskogo universiteta (for Sharonov). 3. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni M.V. Lomonosova (for Mangitskiy). 4. Venekiy universitet (Avstriya) (for Shrutka). 5. Manchesterskiy universitet (Angliya) (for Kopal). 6. Krakovskiy universitet (Pol'sha) (for Kozel). 7. Observatoriya Pik-dyu-Midi (Frantsiya) (for Rosh). (Moon)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Monday, July 31, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000825720



Kozel', CZ.

137-58-2-4389

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 2, p 299 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Alimarin, I.P., Kozel', L.Z.

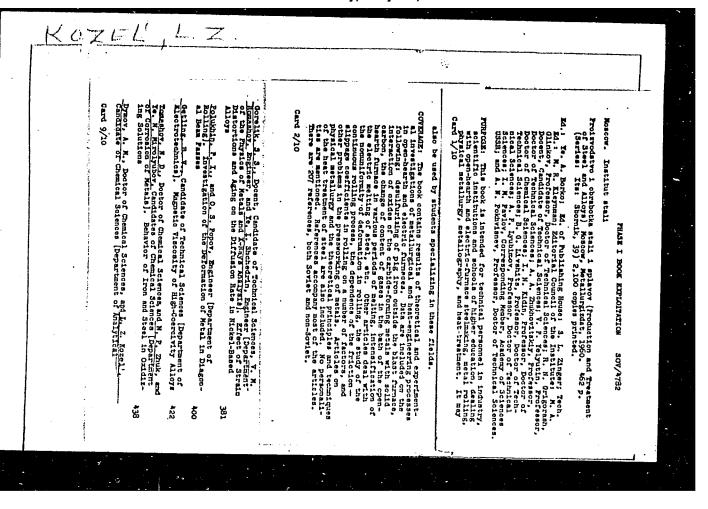
TITLE: Using Phytin for Quantitative Det

Using Phytin for Quantitative Determination of Zirconium (Kolichestvennoye opredeleniye tsirkoniya fitinom)

PERIODICAL: Khimiya redkikh elementov, 1957, Nr 3, pp 114-118

ABSTRACT: Up to 6 N HCl was added to a Zr-salt solution, and the Zr was precipitated out by heating it with a 2% phytin solution in an 0.5N HNO3. To wash the Zr-phytate precipitate, 30 cc of (1:1) HCl were decanted over it; it was then filtered through 50 cc of (1:4) HCl, and finally was filtered through H2O. After calcination at 1000-1050°C the Zr-metatriphosphate was weighed. The conversion factor used was $ZrO_2/2ZrO_2 \cdot 3P_2O_5 = 0.3932$. To determine the Zr content of the steels, an 0.5-1.0 gram portion of each was dissolved during heating in 80 cc of (1:1) HCl, after which the Zr was precipitated out with phytin. To reprecipitate it, the precipitate was dissolved in H2O containing 2 grams of H2C2O4, to which up to 6N HCl was added, and the Zr was precipitated with 10 cc of a 2% phytin solution. Sometimes a three-stage reprecipitation procedure is necessary. The Card 1/1 relative error was ±3%. P.K.

1. Steel alloys 2. Zirconium—Determination 3. Phytin—Applications



DYMOV, A.M., doktor khimicheskikh nauk; KOZEL', L.Z., kand.khimicheskikh nauk

Colorimetric method as applicable to the analysis of metals and alloys. Sbor.Inst.stali no.39:450-461 '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni instituta stali im. I.V.Stalina. (Metals--Analysis) (Colorimetry)

DYMOV, A.M.; KOZEL', L.Z.

Determining small contents of tungsten in titanium metal by colorimetry. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern.met. 4 no.5:192-197 '61. (MIRA 14:6)

S/148/61/000/011/016/018 E021/E435

AUTHORS: Dymov, A.M., Kozel', L.Z.

TITLE: The determination of small quantities of aluminium in

metallic titanium

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Chernaya

metallurgiya #, no.11, 1961, 182-184

Three methods of determining aluminium (0,002 to 0.1%) in TEXT: In the first method, the titanium was titanium were tried. separated from the aluminium by precipitation with sodium hydroxide and the aluminium was finally determined colorimetrically. Experiments showed that the results gave considerably higher The second method consisted results than the quantities added. of separating the titanium from the aluminium by precipitating the titanium with cupferron and the extraction of titanium cupferronate by chloroform. The final determination was again carried out colorimetrically; the results were also somewhat higher than the Further experiments showed that boiling with aluminium added。 hydrochloric acid enabled complete decomposition of the cupferron and a colourless solution could be obtained. The results obtained Card 1/2

5/148/61/000/011/016/018 E021/E435

The determination of small ...

were much better. The third method, used for determining Al contents of 0.05 to 0.4%, consisted of separating the titanium from the aluminium by cupferron with filtration of the titanium cupferronate precipitate without any extraction process. method also gave good results when the cupferron was decomposed by boiling with hydrochloric acid. There are 4 tables and 6 non-Soviet-bloc references: the four most recent references to English language publications read as follows: Ref.1: J.A.Corbet. Metallurgia, 49, 1954, 206;

Ref. 3: Republic Steel Corp., Massilon. Ohio, 1954, 56-9; Ref. 4: M. Codell and Norwitz. Anal. Chem. 25 (1953) 1437;

Ref.6: J.J.Mikula and M.Codell. Anal. Chem., 27, 1955, 729.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali (Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 14, 1960

Card 2/2

KOZEV, M., inzh.; KATSNEL'SON, B., inzh.

New television receiving tubes. Radio no.9,36-57 S *64.

(MIRA 17:12)